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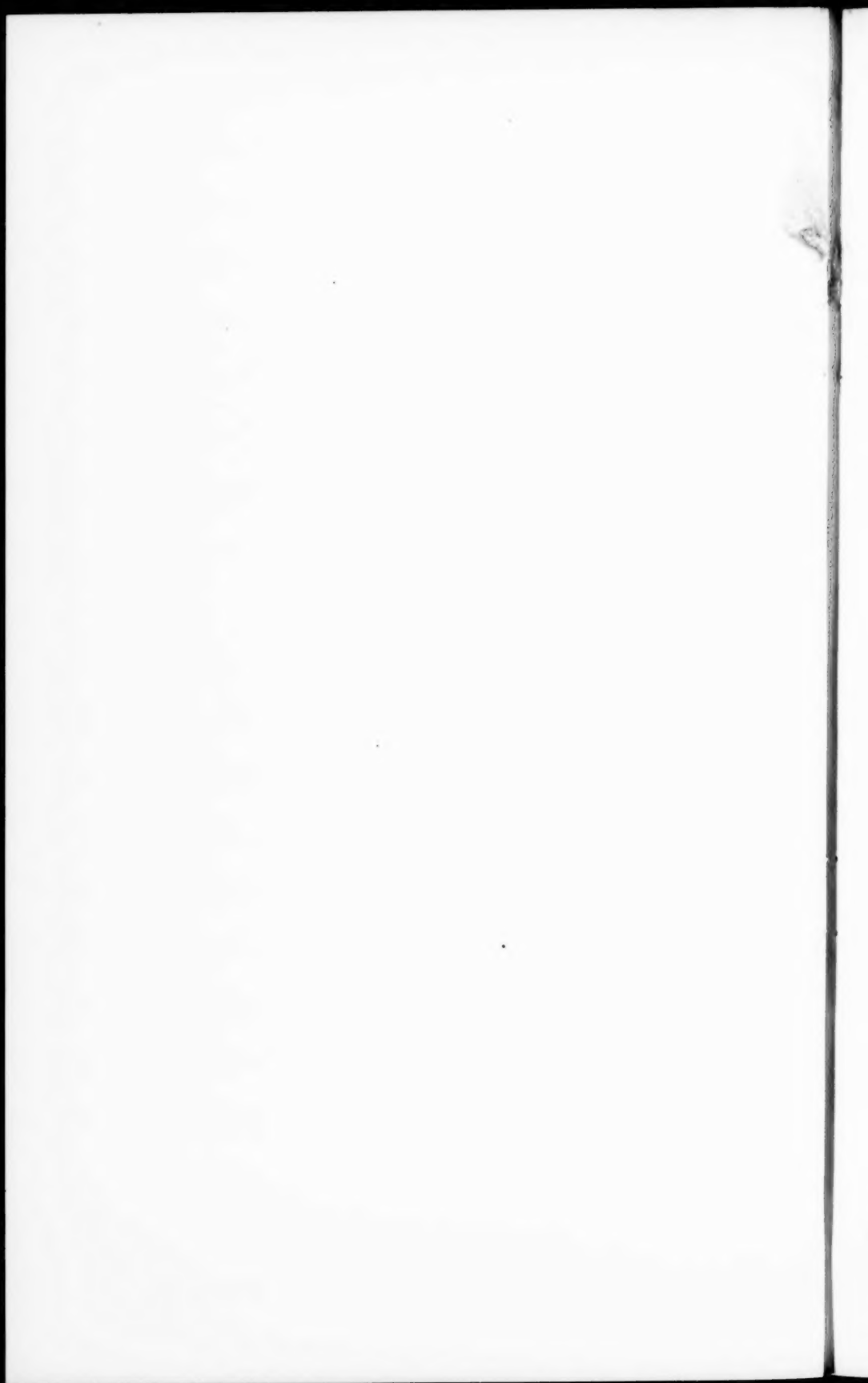
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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Report from Vanceboro, Me.—Smallpox on Canadian border—Train inspection.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Young reports, February 4, as follows:

Week ended February 2, 1907. Inspected 18 passenger trains carrying about 1,000 passengers; vaccinated 60; accepted official certificates of vaccination and nonexposure to smallpox infection in the case of 82. The conditions in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are practically unchanged.

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CONNECTICUT—*Stamford*.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 20,000. Number of deaths not reported. No deaths from contagious diseases reported. Cases of contagious diseases: Diphtheria 6, enteric fever 2, measles 20, scarlet fever 6, smallpox 1, and tuberculosis 1.

INDIANA—*Lafayette*.—Year ended December 31, 1906. Estimated population, 21,000. Total number of deaths 252, including enteric fever 3, whooping cough 1, and 25 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 3, enteric fever 54, measles 10, scarlet fever 13, whooping cough 108, smallpox 4, and 56 from phthisis pulmonalis.

IOWA—*Davenport*.—Two weeks ended January 31, 1907. Estimated population, 42,000. Total number of deaths not reported, including scarlet fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 10, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 6, and 1 from tuberculosis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Worcester*.—Month of November, 1906. Estimated population, 132,550. Total number of deaths 173, including diphtheria 7, enteric fever 1, and 14 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 134, enteric fever 17, measles 1, scarlet fever 27, and tuberculosis 28.

Month of December, 1906. Total number of deaths 203, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 5, whooping cough 2, and 23 from tuber-

culosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 104, enteric fever 16, measles 1, scarlet fever 17, and tuberculosis 27.

MICHIGAN.—The Monthly Bulletin of Vital Statistics says:

There were 2,967 deaths reported to the department of state for the month of December, 1906, corresponding to a death rate of 13.6 per 1,000 estimated population, a slight increase over the rate for November, which was 13.5 per 1,000 population.

There were 568 deaths of infants under 1 year of age, 163 deaths of children aged 1 to 4 years, inclusive, and 962 deaths of elderly persons aged 65 years and over.

Important causes of deaths were as follows: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 181; other forms of tuberculosis, 26; typhoid fever, 72; diphtheria and croup, 53; scarlet fever, 18; measles, 11; whooping cough, 13; pneumonia, 298; diarrheal diseases under 2 years, 53; meningitis, 40; cancer, 118; violence, 186.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Concord*.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 39, including whooping cough 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 2, measles 1, scarlet fever 2, whooping cough 1, and tuberculosis 1.

Franklin.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population 6,000. Total number of deaths, 14, including scarlet fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 3, and tuberculosis 1.

OREGON—*Portland*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 175,000. Total number of deaths, 128, including enteric fever 7, beriberi 1, and 15 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 27, enteric fever 15 (brought to city for treatment 6), measles 4, and scarlet fever 2.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dunmore*.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 17,500. Total number of deaths, 18, including enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 1, enteric fever 13, measles 4, scarlet fever 21, and tuberculosis 1.

Highspire.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths reported. Two cases of tuberculosis reported.

New Castle.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 35,500. Total number of deaths, 44, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 29, enteric fever 16, scarlet fever 3, whooping cough 4, and tuberculosis 1.

TENNESSEE—*Chattanooga*.—Month of November, 1906. Estimated population, 55,000—white, 38,000; colored, 17,000. Total number of deaths, 55—white 35, and 20 colored—including enteric fever 2, and 6 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 4, scarlet fever 6.

Month of December, 1906. Total number of deaths, 61—white 31, and 30 colored—including enteric fever 1, and 8 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 8, scarlet fever 3.

VERMONT—*Burlington*.—Month of October, 1906. Estimated population, 22,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 25, enteric fever 4, scarlet fever 2. Month of November, 1906. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria 1, and 7 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 37, enteric fever 5, measles 2, scarlet fever 4, and 3 from whooping cough. Month of December, 1906. Total number of deaths, 37, including diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases reported: Diphtheria 18, enteric fever 2, measles 2, and whooping cough 7.

VIRGINIA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of December, 1906, show as follows:

Bedford City.—Population, 3,000. Total number of deaths, 8, including whooping cough 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Fredericksburg.—Population, 5,500—white, 3,600; colored, 1,900. Total number of deaths, 3—white, 2; colored, 1. No deaths from contagious diseases.

Lynchburg.—Population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 42; including diphtheria 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Manchester.—Population, 10,678—white, 7,076; colored, 3,602. Total number of deaths, 16; white, 11; colored, 5, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newport News.—Population, 26,000—white, 16,000; colored, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 21—white, 11; colored, 10, including enteric fever 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Norfolk.—Population, 66,931—white, 37,779; colored, 29,152. Total number of deaths, 128—white, 69; colored, 59, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 1, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Petersburg.—Population, 27,000—white, 14,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 56—white, 21; colored, 35, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Roanoke.—Population, 28,000—white, 21,000; colored, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 43—white, 22; colored, 20, including enteric fever 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Elizabeth City County, including *Hampton* and *Phoebe*.—Estimated population, 17,775; white 8,925, colored 8,850. Total number of deaths, 26; white 12, colored 14, including 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORBIDITY.—Reports from 90 counties show contagious diseases as follows: Diphtheria present in 31 counties; enteric fever in 42; measles

in 15 (epidemic in 1); scarlet fever in 11 (epidemic in 1); whooping cough in 37 (epidemic in 5); smallpox in 11; typhus fever in 1; tuberculosis in 45; malaria in 9; pernicious malaria in 3; hemorrhagic malaria in 1.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, December 28, 1906, to February 15, 1907.

For reports received from June 29, 1906, to December 28, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1906.

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Fort Smith.....	Dec. 2-15.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
California:				
General.....	Dec. 1-31.....		1	
Los Angeles.....	Dec. 23-29.....	1		
San Francisco.....	Dec. 6-22.....	2		
Plumas County, Quincy included.	Dec. 1-15.....	10		
Total for State.....		13	1	
Connecticut:				
Manchester.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Stamford.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		
Delaware:				
Reedy Island Quarantine.....	Dec. 22-27.....	1		On ss. Oswestry from Huelva, Spain.
Total for State.....		1		
Florida:				
Marion County, Reddick.....	Jan. 20-26.....	6		
Polk County, Lakeland.....	Jan. 20-26.....	16		
Total for State.....		22		
Georgia:				
Augusta.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 29.....	46		
Total for State.....		46		
Illinois:				
Abingdon.....	Nov. 10-16.....	1		
Chicago.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 26.....	4		Imported.
Danville.....	Dec. 21-27.....	1		
Galesburg.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2.....	70		
Moline.....	Oct. 1-Nov. 9.....	3		
Peoria.....	Jan. 20-26.....	6		
Sandwich.....	Dec. 1-14.....	1		Present.
Victoria.....	Jan. 1-7.....	1		
Viola.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 25.....	5		
Total for State.....		91		
Indiana:				
Elkhart.....	Dec. 16-22.....	1		
Indianapolis.....	Dec. 17-Feb. 3.....	33	3	
Lafayette.....	Jan. 15-21.....	3		
Terre Haute.....	Jan. 20-26.....	1		
South Bend.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2.....	29		
Total for State.....		67	3	
Iowa:				
Clinton.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 3.....	1		
Ottumwa.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas:				
General	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Allen County	Dec. 1-31.	3		
Bourbon County	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Brown County	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Butler County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.	4		
Cheyenne County	Nov. 1-30.	6		
Cowley County	Dec. 1-31.	4		
Doniphan County	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Geary County	Dec. 1-31.	3		
Greenwood County	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Jackson County	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Jefferson County	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Kearny County	Nov. 1-30.	2		
Leavenworth County	Nov. 1-30.	2		
Montgomery County	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.	17		
Morris County	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Osborne County	Nov. 1-30.	6		
Pawnee County	Dec. 1-31.	2		
Russell County	Dec. 1-31.	2		
Sedgwick County, Wichita included.	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.	9		
Shawnee County, Topeka included.	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.	1		
Stevens County	Nov. 1-30.	11		
Wallace County	Dec. 1-31.	2		
Washington County	Nov. 1-30.	2		
Woodson County	Dec. 1-31.	1		
Total for State		85		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans	Dec. 23-Feb. 4.	20		4 imported.
Shreveport	Dec. 23-29.	2		
Total for State		22		
Michigan:				
Ann Arbor	Jan. 13-26.	2		
Detroit	Dec. 23-Feb. 2.	25		
Total for State		27		
Minnesota:				
Aitkin County	Jan. 8-14.	1		
Becker County	Dec. 11-28.	13		
Beltrami County	Dec. 18-21.	10		
Carver County	Jan. 1-7.	1		
Cass County	Dec. 11-Jan. 21.	39		
Chippewa County	Jan. 1-7.	1		
Chisago County	Jan. 15-21.	1		
Clay County	Dec. 18-21.	5		
Dakota County	Jan. 8-14.	1		
Goodhue County	Dec. 18-21.	2		
Grant County	Dec. 25-Jan. 14.	2		
Hennepin County, Minneapolis included.	Dec. 11-Jan. 28.	70		
Hubbard County	Dec. 11-Jan. 7.	13		
Isanti County	do	2		
Itasca County	Dec. 11-Jan. 21.	7		
Kittson County	Jan. 15-21.	1		
Lac qui Parle County	do	1		
Lake County	Dec. 11-Jan. 14.	6	1	
Lesueur County	Jan. 15-28.	5		
Mower County	Jan. 22-28.	1		
Ottertail County	Jan. 15-21.	9		
Polk County	Dec. 11-Jan. 28.	3		
Pope County	Dec. 11-31.	3		
Ramsey County, St. Paul included.	Dec. 11-Jan. 21.	16		
Rock County	Jan. 8-14.	1		
St. Louis County, Duluth included.	Dec. 1-Jan. 28.	28		
Scott County	Jan. 22-28.	3		
Stearns County	Dec. 11-17.	1		
Swift County	Dec. 18-31.	2		
Todd County	Dec. 18-Jan. 28.	8		
Wadena County	Dec. 17-Jan. 14.	6		
Waseca County	Dec. 24-31.	2		
Washington County	Jan. 1-28.	12		
Wilkin County	Dec. 11-17.	1		
Total for State		277	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mississippi:				
Natchez.....	Jan. 20-26.....	3		
Total for State.....		3		
Missouri:				
St. Joseph.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2.....	66	1	
St. Louis.....	Jan. 13-Feb. 2.....	3		
Total for State.....		69	1	
Montana:				
Chouteau County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	5		
Dawson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	2		
Lewis and Clarke County, Helena included.....	Jan. 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		8		
New York:				
New York.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2.....	18	1	
Total for State.....		18	1	
North Carolina:				
Alamance County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Ashe County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	10		
Guilford County, Greensboro included.....	Nov. 1-Jan. 19.....	3		
Person County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	1		
Randolph County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	21		
Wake County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	40		
Total for State.....		83		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	Jan. 12-Feb. 1.....	3		
Toledo.....	Dec. 16-22.....	1		
Total for State.....		4		
South Dakota:				
Sioux Falls.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 2.....	2		
Total for State.....		2		
Texas:				
Houston.....	Dec. 30-Jan. 12.....	5		
Total for State.....		5		
Utah:				
Boxelder County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	6		
Cache County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	11		
Carbon County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	14		
Emery County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	4		
Salt Lake County, Salt Lake included.....	Dec. 1-30.....	1		
Sevier County.....	Nov. 1-30.....	8		
Summit County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	9		
Wasatch County.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.....	70		
Weber County, Ogden included	Jan. 1-31.....	3		
Total for State.....		126		
Virginia:				
Amelia County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	14		
Dinwiddie County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Goochland County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Hanover County, Atlee and Ellerson included.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31.....	35		
Lee County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	3		
Louisa County, Fredericks Hall included.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Nansemond County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Nelson County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	4		
Norfolk County, Norfolk in- cluded.....	Jan. 1-17.....	1		
Nottoway County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	9		
Pittsylvania County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	6		
Powhatan County.....	Dec. 1-31.....	1		
Sussex County.....	Dec. 1-31.....			Epidemic.
Total for State.....		85		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Washington:				
Spokane.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 26...	51	14 imported.
Total for State		51	
Wisconsin:				
Appleton.....	Dec. 23-Jan. 19...	2	
La Crosse.....	Dec. 16-Jan. 19...	4	
Milwaukee.....	Dec. 16-Feb. 2....	43	
Total for State		49	
Grand total, United States.....		1,160	7	

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cases and deaths.																					
				Tuber- culosis.		Yellow fever.		Small- pox.		Vario- loid.		Chol- era.		Typhus fever.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Allegheny, Pa.	Feb. 2	129,896	52	4										39	5	1				2					
Altoona, Pa.	do	38,973	14																	5					
Ann Arbor, Mich.	do	14,569	4	1	2																				
Appleton, Wis.	do	15,085	1																						
Ashtabula, Ohio.	Feb. 1	12,949	1																						
Auburn, N. Y.	Feb. 2	30,345	14	2																					
Augusta, Ga.	Jan. 29	39,411	12	4	3			3																	
Baltimore, Md.	Feb. 2	508,957	223	21	37									9	2	7				26	1	70	2		
Boston, Mass.	do	560,892	261	38	27									4		70	1			52	4	22			
Bradford, Pa.	do	16,115	12																						
Bridgeton, Me.	do	15,654	8	3										2		1				1					
Brockton, Mass.	do	40,063	12											1		3				4		1			
Burlington, Vt.	Jan. 5	18,641	9											1		2				2					
Do.	Jan. 12	18,641	10																	4		1			
Do.	Jan. 19	18,641	13																	38					
Do.	Jan. 26	18,641	11																	7					
Do.	Jan. 31	18,641	5											1		1				4					
Do.	Feb. 2	91,886	31	3	5									1		15				6		5	2		
Cambridge, Mass.	do	75,955	31	2										1		3				16		2			
Camden, N. J.	do	2,441	2																						
Camden, S. C.	do	13,536	5											1		2				1					
Carbondale, Pa.	do	18,091	5	1										1		1				2		1			
Charlotte, N. C.	do	34,072	15											9	4	1,686				3		3			
Chelsea, Mass.	do	1,698,575	741	7	92									52	8	2	1			41	292	15	190	4	19
Chicago, Ill.	do	19,167	8											2	1	14	3			20	0	4	1		
Chicago, Mass.	do	325,902	163	7	19	1								8	2	1				2	26	5	27	16	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 1	851,766	178	19										5	3	20				5					
Cleveland, Ohio.	do	22,698	1																						
Clinch, Iowa	Feb. 3	13,667	8	2																2					
Clinton, Mass.	do	17,614	10	1																					
Columbus, Ga.	do	42,938	43																						
Covington, Ky.	do	85,333	43	4																					
Dayton, Ohio.	do	285,704	158																						
Detroit, Mich.	do	11,616	5	1	1			6						3		5	1			6					
Dunkirk, N. Y.	do	15,184	5																						
Elkhart, Ind.	do	35,672	19	3	1																				
Elmira, N. Y.	do	59,007	19	3	1															10		1			
Evansville, Ind.	do																			2		2			

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census of 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cases and deaths.																					
				Tuber- culosis.		Yellow fever.		Small- pox.		Vario- loid.		Chol- era.		Typhus fever.		Enteric fever.		Scarlet fever.		Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Northampton, Mass.	Feb. 2	18,643	7	1																					
Oneonta, N. Y.	Jan. 26	7,147	2																						
Do.	Feb. 2	7,147	5																						
Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 26	1,293,697	651	148	89																				
Do.	Feb. 2	1,293,697	620	65	80																				
Do.	do.	15,369	4																						
Plainfield, N. J.	do.	175,597	74	4																					
Providence, R. I.	do.	23,899	8																						
Quincy, Mass.	do.	23,899	8																						
Reading, Pa.	Feb. 4	78,961	30	1	3																				
St. Joseph, Mo.	Feb. 2	102,979	610			30																			
Shreveport, La.	do.	16,013																							
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	do.	10,266	4																						
Somerville, Mass.	do.	61,643	27	2	4																				
South Bend, Ind.	do.	35,999	19	5	5			4																	
South Bethlehem, Pa.	do.	13,241	5																						
Spokane, Wash.	Jan. 26	38,848	23			8																			
Springfield, Ill.	Jan. 31	34,159	26																						
Springfield, Mass.	Feb. 2	62,059	36																						
Steeleton, Pa.	do.	12,068	3	1	2																				
Tacoma, Wash.	Jan. 26	37,714	20																						
Taunton, Mass.	Feb. 2	31,036	21																						
Terre Haute, Ind.	do.	36,673	21																						
Toledo, Ohio	Jan. 5	131,822	46																						
Do.	Jan. 12	131,822	38																						
Do.	Jan. 19	131,822	41	1	1																				
Do.	Jan. 27	131,822	47	1	1																				
Do.	Jan. 26	33,608	6																						
Do.	Feb. 2	73,307																							
Topeka, Kans.	do.	10,249	5																						
Trenton, N. J.	do.	23,481	5																						
Vincennes, Ind.	do.	278,718	118																						
Washington, D. C.	Jan. 26	38,878	12																						
Wheeling, W. Va.	Feb. 2	38,878	16																						
Do.	Jan. 30	51,721	12																						
Wilkes Barre, Pa.	do.	28,757	10																						
Williamsport, Pa.	Feb. 2	28,757	10																						
Wilmington, Del.	do.	76,508	23																						

a Nonresident.

b 6 nonresident.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AFRICA.

Yellow fever epidemic in Senegal and Niger.

[From official records.]

It is officially reported that a severe epidemic of yellow fever was present in November, 1906, in upper Senegal and Niger. Thirty-five cases with 26 deaths were reported. The French military garrison was removed and vigorous precautionary measures were adopted.

AUSTRALIA.

Examination of rodents for plague infection at Brisbane and Sydney.

The following information is taken from plague bulletins received from Consul-General Bray at Melbourne:

Brisbane.—Week ended December 15, 1906. Number of rodents destroyed, 336; examined, 256; found infected, 1.

Sydney.—Week ended December 15, 1906. Number of rodents destroyed, 1,692; examined, 546; found infected, 2.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague and small-pox—Disinfection of steamship Saxon Prince for plague—Plague in Paraguay—Immigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, January 14, as follows: Two weeks ended January 13, 1907. Vessels inspected and received bills of health:

On the 5th instant the British steamship *Tennyson*, for New York, via Bahia and Barbados, with a cargo of coffee, no change in the crew, and 15 first-class and 20 steerage passengers; on the 10th instant the British steamship *Inchborrna*, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of manganese ore, no passengers, and one new member of the crew signed on in this port, where the vessel lay for 5 months and 20 days waiting and loading cargo; on the same date the British steamship *Nentmeer*, in water ballast for Gulfport, with no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the vessel; on the 11th instant the Brazilian steamship *Sergipe*, for New York, with 2 first-class passengers for New York, no steerage, and a number of passengers for coast ports of Brazil and Barbados, and the whole crew signed on in this port; and on the same date the American barkentine *Good News*, for Baltimore, with a cargo of coffee; no passengers, and with 3 new members of the crew signed on in this port. All vessels, with the

exception of the *Good News* and the *Sergipe*, which lay at the docks, lay in the bay while in port.

Bubonic plague in Paraguay.—A report of the 5th instant from Asuncion reports 3 new cases of plague in Villa Concepcion and 2 new cases in Asuncion on that date.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.—Week ended January 6, 1907. Total deaths, 314. Yellow fever, no cases and no deaths; bubonic plague, 20 reported cases and 5 deaths; variola, 1 new reported case and no deaths. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever, 1 case of variola, and 23 cases of bubonic plague, with 22 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Week ended January 13, 1907: Total deaths, 242. Yellow fever, no cases and no deaths; variola, no cases and no deaths. Seven cases (new reported cases) of plague, with 1 death. Estimated population, 912,900. Census, September, 1906, 811,265. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião no cases of yellow fever, 2 cases of variola, 19 cases of plague, and 21 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Disinfection of steamship Saxon Prince for plague.—The British steamship *Saxon Prince* left Buenos Ayres, Argentina, on December 25, 1906, for Santos, Rio de Janeiro, and the United States. She had also been at Rosario. During her stay at Buenos Ayres the vessel lay at the docks. She arrived at Santos on or about the 4th instant, and on the afternoon of the 10th instant a sick man was removed from the vessel, and the health authorities pronounced the case to be one of bubonic plague. The ship was ordered at once to Rio de Janeiro for disinfection. She arrived here on the 13th instant and was at once fumigated and the living quarters were disinfected. This was done while the vessel was in quarantine in the bay and while no communication was held with the shore except the necessary communication of custom-house and quarantine official visits. The choice was then given by the health authorities of placing the vessel in quarantine for 5 days, the quarantine to include all barges used for transfer of cargo, or inoculation of all on board with plague serum, free pratique to be given at once if this course was adopted. All on board received the serum, and the vessel is now in the stream discharging and taking on cargo, and will sail for the United States via Santos on or about the 19th instant.

Mortality reports from Buenos Ayres, Argentina.—Reports received from Buenos Ayres for the two weeks ended January 5, 1907, are as follows:

Week ended December 29, 1906. Population, estimated, 1,074,000. Census of 1901, 1,024,000. Total deaths not reported. Variola, 4 cases, 2 deaths; bubonic plague, 1 death.

Week ended January 5, 1907. Total deaths not reported. Variola, 1 case; no deaths. No bubonic plague reported.

Immigration to Brazil—Port of Rio de Janeiro.—The number of immigrants to enter the port of Rio de Janeiro during the year 1906 was 24,147. These figures do not include immigrants brought in by the São Paulo government agents. These are always sent direct to Santos and disembarked there. The 24,147 immigrants were divided as to nationality as follows: Portuguese, 16,795; Italians, 4,318; Spaniards, 4,074; Turks, 1,110; Germans, 225; Russians, 199; French, 105; Aus-

trians, 101; English, 72; Americans, 29; Belgians, 15; Argentines, 14; Swiss, 10, and various, 80. About 5,000 left for different states; the remaining 22,000 remained in the federal capital.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Report from Santa Cruz de Teneriffe—Status of typhus fever epidemic.

Consul Berliner reports, for the week ended January 19, 18 cases of typhus fever in the lazaretto and 7 deaths. There are no cases in private houses. Thirteen cases have been discharged cured. Since the outbreak, which was reported December 6, there have been 57 cases, with 26 deaths.

CHINA.

Report from Hongkong—Quarantine restrictions—Smallpox.

Passed Assistant Surgeon White reports as follows:

Week ended December 8, 1906. Restrictions enforced by Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Restrictions enforced against Hongkong remain as reported on December 1, 1906. Communicable diseases: Smallpox, 1 case.

Week ended December 15, 1906. No communicable diseases.

Week ended December 22, 1906. Communicable diseases: Smallpox, 3 cases, 3 deaths.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.—Number of emigrants per steamship *America Maru* recommended January 8, 1907: For Honolulu, 1; for San Francisco, 9; in transit, 1.

Reports from Shanghai—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Mills reports, January 2 and 8, as follows:

Week ended December 29, 1906.

Original bill of health issued to 1 steamer after bathing the crew and disinfecting their personal effects by superheated steam; crew vaccinated. One supplemental bill of health granted to 1 steamship. The first vessel, the *Appalachee*, did not sail, as planned, on account of a collision with a steamship of the same company, which obliged both vessels to undergo repairs. One thousand three hundred and fifty pieces of freight viséed.

The report of the municipal health officer for the week ended December 30, 1906, shows 1 new case of smallpox.

No contagious diseases have been reported from outports.

Week ended January 5, 1907.

Three supplemental bills granted to 3 steamships after the usual inspection of crews and quarters. The original bill of health issued to the British steamship *Appalachee*, December 24, 1906, was reissued on January 1, 1907, after reinspection following the completion of repairs occasioned by a collision on the day this vessel was to have sailed. One original bill of health was issued to the U. S. S. *Galveston* on the certificate of the ship's doctor and without inspection of her

crew, numbering 349. Two thousand and fifty-one pieces of freight were viséed during the week.

No contagious cases reported from outports.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Summary, month of January, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, February 4, as follows:

Week ended February 2, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	5
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	1
Crews inspected.....	159
Crews landed.....	2
Steerage passengers landed.....	7
Immune certificates issued.....	0

The vessel fumigated prior to sailing was the British schooner *Benefit*, for Mosspoint, Miss., cleared on January 29 last.

The Spanish steamship *Puerto Rico*, from Spanish and Cuban ports, on which one case of smallpox was discovered on January 6, the vessel being disinfected at Mariel, cleared from this port for New Orleans on January 31 last. Two of her crew landed here in good health and the remainder, 51 in number, were inspected and found to be well.

The British steamship *Teriotdale* arrived January 27 from Castries, St. Lucia, and Rio de Janeiro, and the British steamship *Romford* arrived January 30 from Colon, were quarantined and fumigated as a precautionary measure, according to prevailing Cuban quarantine regulations, by Cuban port officials, before taking their cargo.

No quarantinable disease has arrived at this port during this week.

The sanitary condition of the city and surrounding country during the week was fairly good.

Month of January, 1907.

Vessels inspected.....	18
Vessels inspected and fumigated.....	5
Total bills of health issued.....	23
Crews inspected.....	628
Steerage passengers landed in this port.....	7
Crews landed in this port.....	2
Immune certificates issued.....	1

Strict quarantine has been maintained against all suspicious and infected ports by Cuban quarantine officials, and no quarantinable disease has entered the city during the month.

The sanitary condition of the city and surrounding country during the month has been gradually improving.

The last case of yellow fever was reported at Santa Clara on January 2, 1907.

There were no transactions at this office during the month for the Republic of Panama nor the Canal Zone.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—History of case of smallpox previously reported and measures for preventing spread.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, February 5, as follows:

Week ended February 2, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	21
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued	10
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 154
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected	802
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1, 053
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected	165
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	5
Vaccination certificates issued for Colon, Panama	16

During this week 1 case of smallpox was the only quarantinable disease reported in Habana.

This case occurred in a child, aged 4 years, who was taken sick January 21, and when discovered was in the seventh day of illness, i. e., the beginning of the pustular stage of the eruption. The case proved to be a mild one of the discreet form and is being treated at Las Animas Hospital.

The only known source of infection was from Las Animas Hospital, where 2 cases had recently been treated. One case was in the person of a Chinaman from Veraacruz, who died January 5, and the other was imported on the steamship *Puerto Rico*, coming from Corunna, Spain, via Porto Rico, and entered the hospital January 6, 1907. Two employees of the hospital were living outside of the Las Animas Hospital reservation in the house where the case reported January 21 lived. The child had never been vaccinated. The house is situated in a sparsely settled neighborhood, and disinfection of the residence where the case occurred and of all other neighboring residences was done. Ten vaccinators were employed to vaccinate all residents within a wide radius of the vicinity.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, January 29, as follows:

Week ended January 26, 1907. Bill of health issued to 1 vessel bound to the United States.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Summary, month of January, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, January 30, as follows:

Week ended January 26, 1907. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel fumigated. No quarantinable disease reported.

Month of January, 1907.

Bills of health issued	25
Outgoing vessels inspected (included in the above)	9
Number of crews	927
Number of passengers	253
Vessels fumigated	3
Immune certificates issued	2

EGYPT.

Eradication of malaria from the city of Ismailia by means of measures for mosquito destruction.

[From the Österreichische Sanitätswesen, Vienna, January 10, 1907.]

The city of Ismailia was founded in 1862, and at the present time numbers 8,000 inhabitants. It is situated in the government district of the canal on the north shore of Lake Timsah, which is intersected by the canal at about an equal distance between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The health conditions of Ismailia were considered favorable, but in 1877 malarial fever broke out in the city with such intensity that by the year 1886 nearly every inhabitant had been attacked.

After many unsuccessful attempts to overcome the disease the Suez Canal Company undertook, in 1901, to put into effect active measures for the destruction of mosquitoes, which were beginning to be recognized as agents in the diffusion of malaria. These measures were carried out during a period of two years with the result of completely eradicating malaria from the city.

Three theoretical methods for the local campaign against malaria were considered. (1) Cure by quinine or removal of all fever patients. (2) Protection of inhabitants against the bite of mosquitoes. (3) Extirpation of mosquitoes (winged insects and larvæ). The canal company adopted two methods. The sick and a large number of the unaffected inhabitants were treated with quinine. Simultaneously with this treatment a search was begun for *Anopheles* in the vicinity of Ismailia in the adult and larval forms and for the ordinary stinging flies. This search was followed by an endeavor to sanitize the ground and standing water and refuse.

The first discovery of *Anopheles* was made about the beginning of August, 1901, at a time when the city generally was free from mosquitoes. A few days later they were found to be generally diffused. The captured mosquitoes were found for the most part to belong to the variety *Anopheles pharomensis*, which are universally present in North Africa, and the *Anopheles chaudoyei*, known in Algeria. It was found that the critical season began about July and that a breeding place of the *Anopheles* existed in the eastern part of the city. All the stagnant water in the vicinity of Ismailia was examined for *Anopheles* larvæ. These were soon found to be present in every pool and puddle formed in the cultivated land near the town, in the irrigation and drainage canals, and in deposits of water formed by infiltration from the fresh-water canal.

No larvæ were found on the reeds or water plants along the shore of the canal, and none in the large marshes or in canal water. It was therefore demonstrated that the propagation of the *Anopheles* in Ismailia occurred in the numerous small, shallow pools on land to the east, west, and south of the city. These deposits were full of water only at the time of the overflowing of the Nile, and during the remainder of the year were dry. Experiment in the life duration of larvæ after partial drying showed that they recovered their vitality after several hours' exposure on dry sand when placed again in water. These conclusions indicated that for the destruction of the *Anopheles* mosquito it was necessary to eliminate all the deposits of water in which the larvæ were found.

Numerous observations showed further that the *Culex* and *Stegomyia* mosquitoes existed in great numbers throughout the entire year, in ditches, drains, kitchen and laundry waste water and water containers in houses. The larvæ of the stinging flies were also found in pools, puddles, and drainage canals.

On December 27, at a conference of the canal company, it was determined to lay down a definite programme for the work of extirpation. It was decided to increase the flow of water in the canals. New drainage canals were provided, larger water basins were allowed to dry, small depressions were filled with earth or sand, the drainage canals were deepened, and reeds and water plants were cut down or uprooted.

Since the completion of this work no mosquito larvæ have been found in the water in the sanitated area, although some isolated *Anopheles* have been found at the beginning of summer in the city itself. The place of origin of these isolated mosquitoes is believed to be the Nefiche lagoon, which is very irregular in shape and exhibits a shore line covered with small pools. The work of drying out part of the marsh and filling in the remainder was begun in the spring of 1906.

The mosquitoes in the vicinity of the city were destroyed by means of the sanitary work described. In order to destroy any mosquitoes that might harbor in houses, a service was organized for the purpose of visiting each house weekly and emptying all standing water or, where that was impossible, oiling the water and treating all sinks and drains with a mixture of crude and refined petroleum.

The results of the sanitary work may be stated as follows:

Since the beginning of the year 1903 mosquitoes and all varieties of stinging flies, which were previously present at Ismailia, have disappeared, and the inhabitants have been able to dispense with mosquito nets.

Since the autumn of 1903 no larvæ of the *Anopheles* have been found in the area of sanitation which surrounds the town at a distance of about 1,800 meters from the last house.

Since 1902 a marked decrease in the prevalence of intermittent fevers has been observed, and since 1903 not one case of malaria has been reported in Ismailia.

The number of the malarial patients, which in 1877 was 300, rose in 1886 to more than 2,500, in the year 1902 to more than 1,500, in the year 1903 was only a little over 200, and in the year 1905 amounted to only about 50 odd cases.

Isolated *Anopheles* continued to be found in the autumn of each year. They were probably conveyed to Ismailia by the wind or by railway or ship travel, and constitute no source of danger to the city.

The original importation of malaria into Ismailia is referred to the numerous Italian laborers employed on the Ismailian Canal. These laborers probably brought the disease with them.

GERMANY.

Smallpox in the Province of Posen.

Consul Norton, at Chemnitz, forwards, under date of January 14, information of the presence of smallpox in the hemorrhagic form in the vicinity of Bromberg. He reports 4 cases at Schwedenhöhe, and several cases at Bleichfelde.

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera, plague, and smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, January 10, as follows:

Week ended January 5, 1907. No transactions.

Week ended December 22, 1906: 99 deaths from cholera, 11 deaths from plague, and 6 deaths from smallpox; week ended December 29, 1906: 82 deaths from cholera, 5 deaths from plague, and 11 deaths from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal, week ended December 22, 1906: 590 cases and 487 deaths from plague; week ended December 29, 1906: 435 cases and 336 deaths.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, January 21, as follows:

Week ended January 19, 1907. Vessels inspected:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Jan. 16	Slavonia.....	New York.....			
16	Madonna.....	do.....	885	180	1,150
17	Algeria.....	do.....	772	95	950
18	Königin Luise.....	do.....	790	110	1,100

Rejections recommended.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Jan. 16	Madonna.....	22	1	20	2	4	49
17	Algeria.....	31	1	28	1	5	66
18	Königin Luise.....	16	4	10		1	31
	Total.....	69	6	58	3	10	146

Smallpox.—Week ended January 17, 1907, Ventimiglia (Porto Maurizio), 1 case; Peveragno (Cuneo), 1 case; Milan, 1 case; Vimercate (Milan), 1 case; Citta di Castello (Perugia), 1 case; Segni (Rome), 1 case; Craco (Potenza), 1 case.

The cases at Ventimiglia, Peveragno, and Citta di Castello were imported from Marseille, where the malady is prevailing in an epidemic form.

Week ended January 24, 1907, Montopoli (Florence), 2 cases; Milan, 1 case; Vado (Genoa), 1 case; Belluno, 1 case; S. Mauro Forte (Potenza), 1 case.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA IN ITALY.

The following is received from Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin, under date of January 16, in continuance of a previous report on the same subject published in the Public Health Reports, November 30, 1906:

MALARIA IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE, THE RAILROADS, AND THE ARMY.

Malaria has its origin in certain special conditions of the soil, and as these conditions are common in the country and rare in the city it follows that malaria is generally a disease of the rural districts rather than of cities. In Italy, from time immemorial, the rural population have been stricken by the disease, while the inhabitants of the cities have in general escaped. At the present time the great majority of cases, both of acute and chronic malaria, are found in the country. In Italy it is necessary to add two other classes of citizens to those which suffer enormously from malarial diseases, viz: railway employees and the army.

The longest lines of Italian railroads extend along the littorals of the Mediterranean and Adriatic upon flat land which is often below sea level. The mountains rising above the flat land were formerly covered with forest, but are now perfectly nude. Similar conditions exist where the railroads, as is often the case, follow the course of a river through a wide valley. The railroads pass through many sections devoted to the cultivation of rice and the maceration of hemp. It is not surprising that railroad employees should suffer greatly from malaria.

As far as the army is concerned there are fortifications and posts in the very worst of these malarial zones. The Guardie di Finanza, who are considered part of the army, are required to patrol every foot of this malarial coast line.

The law of November 2, 1901, with the object of combating malaria, imposed certain duties upon proprietors of land, upon the employers of labor, and, in a word, upon all persons who had workmen or laborers dependent upon them in malarial zones. These persons are charged with the duty of diffusing the knowledge of malaria and the means of combating it among the country people and others employed by or dependent upon them. One of the most complete of the Government publications issued with the object of instructing the people is that of the Royal School of Agriculture, at Portici (near Naples), entitled "Popular Points upon the Relation Between Malaria and Agriculture."

With regard to the cultivation of crops, the following points are given in the pamphlet:

Dry crops requiring no irrigation are the best and the most intensive and most nearly complete the process of cultivation.

Crops requiring irrigation are to be raised under the following precautions: There must be perfect control and regulation of the flow of water and of the reservoirs. The cultivation of oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, and manderines by irrigation is recommended. Rice fields and macerating vats for hemp and flax must be regarded as dangerous breeding places of malaria, and, as these are necessary evils, prophylactic measures (quinine) and the use of mechanical protection (wire netting, etc.) must be resorted to in such sections.

THE ITALIAN RAILWAYS AND MALARIA.

Until July 1, 1905, all the Italian railways, although the property of the State, were operated by private companies. Each of these companies had its own special rules regarding malarial zones and the extra compensation allowed workmen employed therein. These companies were among the first to conduct experiments upon the mechanical protection against mosquitoes by means of wire netting. The famous experiments of Professor Grassi, made from March to October, 1905, in the plain of Capaccio, near Salerno, one of the most virulent malarial zones in Italy, placed the theory of mechanical protection against mosquitoes upon a firm, practical basis, and the larger part of the expenses of these experiments was paid by the company operating the Mediterranean railway system. When the Italian Government took charge of the operation of the railways it became necessary to have uniform regulations regarding all matters, including malaria.

All the employees who serve or who have residence in a malarial locality are allowed an increased daily compensation. Temporary employees in these districts have no such rights. The right to this indemnity is not extended to employees receiving more than 3,000 lire per annum or to laborers who receive more than 8.50 lire per diem. The malarial localities are divided into 3 zones according to the intensity of the malarial infection. As soon as the statistics and data are collected, they will be published with lists of railway malarial zones and topographic charts.

The mechanical protection against mosquitoes and the administration of state quinine are obligatory under the laws described in my previous report. The results as regards the railroads, are as yet not in evidence, too short a time having elapsed since the Government assumed actual control of the railroad system.

THE ARMY.

Concerning the presence of malaria among the soldiers and the prophylactic measures prescribed for and used to prevent and cure malarial infection, nothing can be said at present.

In April, 1905, the head of the army medical department issued a circular to the directors of health of the various army corps of the Kingdom, in which he prescribed the prophylactic and therapeutic measures to be employed against malaria. In another circular of the same month, April, 1905, the same authority gave clear instructions concerning the previous circular and added some important details with regard to registration of cases. It is now obligatory in the army to maintain special registers of malarial cases, noting the manner and variety of the infection, the technique of the scientific researches made, and the method of administering the quinine. This system has been in practice too short a time to draw conclusions as to results in the army.

JAPAN.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports as follows:

Number of emigrants rejected January 13, 1907, 38.

MEXICO.

Report from Veracruz—Inspection of vessels—Stegomyia—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, January 28, as follows:

Week ended January 26, 1907. January 20 inspected and passed the French steamship *Californie*, bound for New Orleans via Tampico, with 62 in the crew, 12 cabin, and 20 steerage passengers; vessel was delayed by a norther until January 22; the medical officer aboard certified to no sickness occurring after my inspection of the vessel and up to the time of departure; vessel allowed to proceed without a second inspection, and sails in the remains of a European cargo.

January 23, inspected and passed the British steamship *Ashfield* bound for a port in the United States via Manzanillo, Cuba, with 23 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast; was fumigated under the supervision of the medical officer attached to the Cuban consulate at this port. Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *City of Mexico*, bound for New Orleans via Tampico and Progreso, with 20 in the crew; vessel sails in the remains of an American cargo.

January 24, inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Egda*, bound for New York via Laguna and Campeche, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the American steamship *Esperanza*, bound for New York via Progreso and Habana, with 97 in the crew, 70 cabin and 17 steerage passengers; vessel sails in general cargo. Inspected and passed the British steamship *Louisianian*, bound for New Orleans via Coatzacoalcos and Tampico, with 48 in the crew and 32 cabin passengers.

Inspected and passed the German steamship *Parthia*, bound for a port in the United States via Colon, with 32 in the crew; vessel sails in general cargo.

January 26, inspected and passed the German steamship *Hornsee*, bound for Pensacola, with 23 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the Spanish steamship *Manuel Calvo*, bound for New York via Habana, with 120 in the crew, 44 cabin, and 39 steerage passengers; vessel sails in general cargo.

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.

I have seen several *Stegomyia Calopus* during the week.

February 8. Officially reported yesterday 1 yellow-fever case, imported from Paraje Nueva, located on Mexican Railway, within 5 miles from Cordoba.

PERU.

Report from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, January 14, as follows:

Week ended January 12, 1907. Vessels dispatched by this office as follows:

The Peruvian cruiser *Iquitos* on the 9th, for Ancon, Canal Zone, carrying the officers for the new cruisers and some military students. The personnel were passed by her medical officer.

The Chilean steamship *Aconcagua* on the 12th, for Ancon, with general cargo and a total personnel of 223, of whom 2 members of

crew, 65 cabin and 65 steerage passengers were from this port. The vessel was fumigated, personnel inspected, steerage for Panama vaccinated when necessary, and steerage baggage inspected and passed or disinfected.

Two more cases of plague occurred in Callao during the week, with 1 death.

The following is the latest report of plague in other localities in Peru received from the Director de Salubridad:

Locality.	Cases January 1.	New.	Recovered.	Died.	Remain- ing Jan- uary 7.
Trujillo.....	29	14	9	5	29
Catacaos.....	2				2
San Pedro and Pacasmayo.....	12	10		4	18
Mollendo.....	9		8	1	0
Paita (city).....	3	6		5	4
Paita (neighborhood).....	3	?	1	1	3
Chiclayo.....	0	5		3	2

TURKEY.

Report from Smyrna—Plague.

The following information is received from the Department of State, under date of February 5:

A dispatch of the 15th ultimo from the consul at Smyrna states that on January 9 a death occurred in Smyrna which was proved to be due to bubonic plague, and that no further deaths or cases had been reported.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended January 25, 1907. Estimated population, 1,232. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Week ended January 26, 1907. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Inagua.—Four weeks ended December 31, 1906. Estimated population, 1,800. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended January 26, 1907. Estimated population, 12,656. Three deaths. No contagious diseases.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 63,000. Total number of deaths 77, including diphtheria 2, scarlet fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of January, 1907. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

DUTCH GUIANA—*Paramaribo*.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 33,535. Total number of deaths, 74. No contagious diseases reported. Malarial fever prevalent.

FRANCE—*St. Etienne*.—Two weeks ended December 31, 1906. Esti-

mated population, 146,836. Total number of deaths, 197, including 1 from diphtheria.

GIBRALTAR.—Two weeks ended January 13, 1907. Estimated population, 27,385. Total number of deaths, 13, including 1 from diphtheria.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended January 19, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 18.1 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 16,024,458.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended January 19, 1907. Estimated population, 290,323. Total number of deaths 216, including measles 1, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 1, and 20 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand six hundred and seventy-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles 33, scarlet fever 11, diphtheria 18, whooping cough 28, enteric fever 4, and 10 from diarrhea. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.4 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,372 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 1 from scarlet fever, 10 from measles, 9 from whooping cough, and 1 from diarrhea.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended January 19, 1907, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,117,547. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 8.4, and the highest in Dublin, viz, 27.2 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 214 deaths were registered, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, measles 1, whooping cough 5, typhus fever 1, and 37 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended January 19, 1907, correspond to an annual rate of 20.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,812,171. The lowest rate of mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 15, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 23.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 713, including diphtheria 11, enteric fever 3, measles 7, scarlet fever 1, and 23 from whooping cough.

ITALY—*Naples*.—Month of October, 1906. Estimated population, 590,938. Total number of deaths 948, including diphtheria 8, enteric fever 6, measles 1, scarlet fever 4, and 63 from tuberculosis.

Month of November, 1906. Total number of deaths 981, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 3, and 74 from tuberculosis.

JAMAICA—*Port Antonio*.—Two weeks ended January 26, 1907. Estimated population, 3,000. No deaths reported. No contagious diseases reported.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Two weeks ended December 29, 1906. Estimated population, 160,000. Total number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Ten days ended January 10, 1906. Estimated population, 600,000. Total number of deaths, 385, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 4, measles 1, smallpox 7, and 26 from tuberculosis.

Ten days ended January 20, 1907. Total number of deaths, 292, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 12, measles 1, whooping cough 2, smallpox 7, and 36 from tuberculosis.

Serille.—Month of December, 1906. Estimated population, 148,315. Total number of deaths, 586, including diphtheria 5, enteric fever 6, measles 7, whooping cough 4, smallpox 40, and 76 from tuberculosis.

SWITZERLAND.—Week ended January 5, 1907. Reports from 18 cities, having an aggregate population of 867,056, show as follows: Total number of deaths, 238, including diphtheria 4, enteric fever 2, measles 6, scarlet fever 1, whooping cough 3, and 59 from tuberculosis.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox from December 28, 1906, to February 15, 1907.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls through the Department of State, and from other sources.]

[For reports received from June 29, 1906, to December 28, 1906, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for December 28, 1906.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 5....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	Nov. 28-Jan. 8....		32	
Calcutta.....	Nov. 11-Dec. 29....		628	
Cochin.....	Oct. 26-Dec. 7.....		23	
Karachi.....	Nov. 2-Dec. 7.....	11	13	
Madras.....	Nov. 17-30.....		4	
Negapatam.....	Oct. 27-Dec. 14.....		12	
Rangoon.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 29.....		136	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 1....	3	2	
Provinces—				
Capiz.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 15....	77	54	
Iloilo.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 1....	82	63	
Moro, Camp Vicars.....	Nov. 18-24.....	5	3	
Negros Occidental.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 15....	30	20	
Pampanga.....	Nov. 18-24.....	2	1	
Rizal.....	Nov. 18-24.....	1	1	
Samar.....	Dec. 2-15.....	38	30	
Tarlac.....	Nov. 18-24.....	2	2	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Jan. 1-Oct. 16....	185	167	

YELLOW FEVER.

Africa:				
Bahomey.....	Nov. 17.....			Present.
Upper Senegal and Niger..	Nov. 1-30.....	35	26	
Togo.....	Nov. 17.....			Do.
Brazil:				
Para.....	July 1-Sept. 30....		27	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 8....	5	3	
Cuba:				
Habana.....	Dec. 31.....	1		
Santa Clara.....	Jan. 8-10.....	1	1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 15....		23	
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz.....	Feb. 8.....	1		Imported from Paraje Nueva.
Salvador.....	Jan. 12.....			Epidemic.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Djeddah.....	Jan. 9-15.....	8	6	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Dec. 16-22.....	5	4	
Australia:				
Brisbane.....	Nov. 16-24.....	2	2	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Dec. 2-Jan. 12.....	24	15	
Para.....	July 1-31.....	2	2	
Pernambuco.....	Nov. 1-15.....	3	3	
Rio de Janeiro.....	Nov. 12-Jan. 6.....	105	41	
Santos.....	Jan. 10.....	1	1	On ss. Saxon Prince.
São Paulo.....	Nov. 12-Dec. 16.....	6	6	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	Nov. 22-Dec. 15..	9	3	
China:				
Hongkong.....	Nov. 4-10.....	1	1	
Niuchwang.....	Jan. 28.....	1	1	Present.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 15..	46	46	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Nov. 13-Jan. 14...	15	8	
Ismailia.....	Jan. 6.....	1	1	
Port Said.....	Jan. 17.....	1	1	
Provinces—				
Garbieh.....	Oct. 25-Dec. 2....	4	3	
Guerga.....	July 2-Dec. 2....	31	23	
Kench.....	June 10-Jan. 14..	53	49	
Menoufieh.....	Mar. 29-Jan. 6....	14	10	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	51,910	38,235	
Madras Presidency.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	366	251	
Bengal.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	2,702	2,359	
United provinces.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	9,308	7,974	
Punjab.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	39,580	34,253	
Burma.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	3,955	3,599	
Eastern Bengal and Assam.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	30	25	
Central provinces, including Berar.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	7,105	5,840	
Mysore State.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	3,105	2,313	
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	148	100	
Central India.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	12,260	9,367	
Rajputana.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	118	71	
Kashmir.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	1,094	686	
Northwest frontier province.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	2	1	
Baluchistan.....	Oct. 21-Nov. 24...	10	6	
		131,693	105,110	
Japan:				
Formosa—General.....	Nov. 1-30.....	100	84	
Saseho.....	Oct. 23.....	1	1	
Shimonoseki.....	Sept. 22.....	1	1	
Yamaga.....	Oct. 6.....	1	1	
Mauritius.....	Nov. 4-Jan. 3.....	237	154	
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Feb. 1-28.....	5	5	Present in northern part of Paraguay.
Concepcion.....	Jan. 5.....	3	3	
Peru:				
Callao.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 12...	4	2	
Catacaos.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 7....	15	8	
Chicama.....	Dec. 5-11.....	14	14	In vicinity.
Chiclayo.....	Dec. 25-Jan. 7....	6	3	
Lambayeque.....	Nov. 9-15.....	1	1	
Lima.....	Nov. 9-15.....	2	1	
Mollendo.....	Nov. 9-Dec. 31...	26	20	
Pucasmayo.....	Dec. 13-31.....	4	3	
Paita.....	Nov. 13-Jan. 7....	15	14	And vicinity.
San Pedro.....	Dec. 25-31.....	11	12	San Pedro and Pucasmayo, Jan. 1 to 7, reported 10 cases and 18 deaths.
Trujillo.....	Nov. 9-Jan. 7....	88	86	And vicinity.
Turkey:				
Smyrna.....	Jan. 9.....	1	1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Africa:				
Cape Colony—				
Cape Town	Nov. 11-Dec. 22 ..	8		
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires	Dec. 2-22	5	1	
Austria:				
Galicia	Dec. 9-19	1		
Moravia	Nov. 4-10	1		
Brazil:				
Bahia	Dec. 2-Jan. 12. . .	13		
Pernambuco	Nov. 1-Dec. 15 ..		77	
Rio de Janeiro	Nov. 12-Jan. 6. . .	20	1	
Canada:				
New Brunswick—				
Kent County	Dec. 16-Feb. 2. . .			Present.
Nova Scotia—				
Cape Breton Island—				
Sydney	Jan. 6-26			Do.
Colchester County	Nov. 16-Feb. 2. . .			Do.
Cumberland County	Nov. 16-Feb. 2. . .			Do.
Pictou County	Jan. 13-Feb. 2. . .			Epidemic.
Chile:				
Antofagasta	Nov. 16-Dec. 15 ..	34	2	
Coquimbo	Nov. 1-Dec. 13 ..	70	5	
Iquique	Nov. 11-Dec. 29 ..			Present.
China:				
Chefoo	Nov. 13		1	From U. S. S. Raleigh.
Hongkong	Dec. 16-22	4	3	
Shanghai	Nov. 27-Dec. 30. .	3	1	
Cuba:				
Habana	Jan. 6-30	4	1	One case from ss. Puerto Rico and 2 cases from ss. Dania, from Spanish ports. Death from ss. Kronprinzessin Cecilia from Veraeruz.
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil	Dec. 1-31		27	
Egypt—General	July 2-Sept. 9. . .	289	92	
France:				
Marseille	Dec. 1-31		88	
Paris	Dec. 2-Jan. 19. . .	59	2	
Germany:				
Bleichfelde	Jan. 14			Present.
Gaudenz	Dec. 2-22	8		
Kanth	Dec. 9-15	1		
Marienwerder	Dec. 9-15	1		
Maxen	Dec. 2-8	1		
Metz	Nov. 18-Dec. 22 ..	35		
Mülhausen	Dec. 2-22	15		
Schwedenhöhe	Jan. 14	4		
Thorn	Dec. 2-8	1		
Gibraltar	Dec. 17-Jan. 20. . .	8		One case imported.
Great Britain:				
Belfast	Jan. 13-19	1		
Cardiff	Dec. 9-Jan. 19 ..	8		In port.
Hull	Dec. 22-Jan. 19. . .	17	4	
Liverpool	Jan. 13-19	5		
Manchester	Dec. 16-22	1		
Sheffield	Jan. 1-7	1		
India:				
Bombay	Dec. 12-25		2	
Calcutta	Nov. 11-Dec. 29 ..		33	
Madras	Nov. 24-Jan. 4 ..		7	
Italy:				
General	Nov. 23-Jan. 24. . .	58		
Madeira:				
Funchal	Jan. 2	1		From ss. Massilia.
Malta	Dec. 16-Jan. 5 ..	2		
Mexico:				
Mexico	Dec. 9-15		12	
Tamaulipas	Jan. 18			Epidemic in vicinity of Mexican Central R. R.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam	Dec. 30-Jan. 26. . .	14	2	
Persia:				
Anzeli	Nov. 1-30			Present.
Hamadan	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Kerman	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Kermanshah	Oct. 1-31			Do.
Meshed	Oct. 1-31			Do.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Persia—Continued.				
Rasht	Nov. 1-30	Present.
Shiraz	Oct. 1-31	Do.
Teheran and vicinity	Oct. 1-31	Epidemic.
Yezd	Nov. 1-30	Do.
Peru:				
Callao	Dec. 23-29	Present.
Lima	Dec. 1-31	9	
Russia:				
Moscow	Dec. 11-Jan. 5	4	2	
Odessa	Dec. 2-Jan. 12	48	9	
St. Petersburg	Nov. 25-Jan. 12	33	9	
Spain:				
Barcelona	Dec. 1-Jan. 20	31	
Cádiz	Nov. 1-30	3	
Madrid	Oct. 1-31	1	
San Feliu de Guixols	Dec. 23-Jan. 5	2	
Seville	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	40	
Syria:				
Beirut	Dec. 2-29	Do.
Turkey:				
Constantinople	Dec. 3-30	6	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Aix-la-Chapelle.	Jan. 12	155,267	49	1										
Alexandretta	do	15,000	7											
Amsterdam	Jan. 26	564,194	147	14							1	2	6	2
Antwerp	Jan. 12	304,975	121	8						2				1
Athens	do	200,000	9											
Do	Jan. 19	200,000	11										2	
Bahia	Jan. 5	265,000	78	10	2				11					
Do	Jan. 12	265,000	97	8	5				10					
Barmen	Jan. 19	158,500	52	7								1	1	
Belfast	Jan. 12	370,163	166	28					1			1	1	4
Do	Jan. 19	370,163	168	32					1			1	1	2
Belgrade	do	75,000							2					
Belize	Jan. 31	9,000	2											
Belleville	Jan. 28	8,973	4											
Birmingham	Jan. 19	542,959	186						1		2	7	4	
Bombay	Jan. 8	977,822	628	57	26	4			2					
Bremen	Jan. 19	219,962	111	12						1		2	1	
Bristol	do	367,979	102											
Breslau	Jan. 5	335,186	258	27					1			4	3	2
Do	Jan. 12	335,186	251	23							3	1	1	
Brussels	Jan. 12	612,401	210	18					4	3	2	4	2	
Do	Jan. 19	612,401	199	24					1	1	1	5		
Budapest	Jan. 12	804,200								1	1	5	1	
Calcutta	Dec. 22	847,796	636	21	11	99	6							
Do	Dec. 29	847,796	607	24	5	82	11							
Cardiff	Jan. 19	187,620	55	3								1		2
Catania	Jan. 17	160,000	92	3						7	1			
Cartagena	Jan. 12	30,000	12	1										
Chemnitz	do	254,340	83								1	2	2	
Do	Jan. 19	254,340	97								3	1	4	
Christiania	do	227,000	74									7	1	
Coburg	do	22,768	8	2										
Cognac	do	19,483	12											
Cologne	do	442,362	136	17								3	1	3
Colombo	Dec. 29	173,254	185						7					
Do	Jan. 5	173,254	174			1			9					
Constantinople	Jan. 13	800,000	255	30					3				1	
Copenhagen	Jan. 19	430,000	149	19									1	
Dublin	Jan. 12	378,994	219	38						1		3	2	
Do	Jan. 19	378,994	214	37					1	1		2	1	5
Edinburgh	do	345,747	135								1	2	1	1
Fiume	Jan. 13	45,830							1					
Flushing	Jan. 26	20,253	4											
Frankfort-on-the-Main	Jan. 19	346,000	109									1	3	1
Funchal	Jan. 20	44,049	27	3						1				
Geneva	Jan. 12	116,500	34									3		
Ghent	Jan. 5	163,075	75	9					2			1	1	
Do	Jan. 12	163,075	53	3					1	2	1			
Girgenti	Jan. 19	25,069	14											
Glasgow	Jan. 25	847,584	322						2			5	2	12
Gothenburg	Jan. 19	155,700	48	11					1					
Halifax	Feb. 2	40,787	25											
Hamburg	Jan. 19	824,792	277	42								3		1
Havre	Jan. 12	132,430	76	17										
Honolulu	do	39,306	20	3										
Do	Jan. 19	39,306	25	3										
Hull	do	266,762	133									3	16	2
Iqueque	Dec. 22	35,000	40							1				
Do	Dec. 29	35,000	39											
Jalapa	Jan. 25	22,000	12	2										
Kingston	Dec. 15	52,065												
Do	Dec. 22	52,065												
Do	Dec. 29	52,065												
Do	Jan. 5	52,065							1					
La Rochelle	Jan. 20	31,553	11	1										
Las Palmas	Jan. 19	49,500	24											
Lausanne	Jan. 12	54,500	23											
Leeds	Jan. 26	470,268	169	20							3	2	2	
Leipzig	Jan. 19	518,862	166	19					1	2	3			
Leith	do	83,668	35	5										
Licata	do	26,500	14							3				
Liege	Jan. 5	171,437	57	5									1	
Do	Jan. 12	171,537	53	6					2				2	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Liverpool	Jan. 19	746,144	296						1	4		1	6
Livingston	Jan. 29	3,500	12										
London	Jan. 19	7,217,941	2,372							5	14	24	54
Madras	Dec. 21	509,346	385					1					
Do	Dec. 28	509,346	354					1					
Do	Jan. 4	509,346	338										1
Mainz	Jan. 19	91,124	29	4									1
Manchester	do	631,533	264	23					1	2	2	3	4
Mannheim	Jan. 12	170,196	41						1	1		2	
Mazatlan	do	20,777	16										
Messina	do	107,000	42	4					3				
Monte Christi	Jan. 26	1,500	1										
Moscow	Jan. 5	1,173,427	708	92			1		3	10	7	18	4
Nottingham	Jan. 12	250,000	110										
Do	Jan. 19	250,000	95						2		1		4
Nuremberg	Jan. 12	307,000	87	13									1
Odessa	do	461,000	201	26			1		4	10	3	1	1
Palermo	Jan. 19	330,000	123	6					2				
Paris	do	2,722,731	1,057	128			1		7	6	4	7	4
Plymouth	do	116,000	32								1	1	
Prague	do	226,320	144	23								1	
Quebec	do	70,000											
Do	Jan. 26	70,000										2	
Do	Feb. 2	70,000											
Rangoon	Dec. 29	252,155	208	13	23	23							
Rheims	Jan. 20	109,859	65										
Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 6	912,900	314	61	5						2	1	1
Do	Jan. 13	912,900	242	55	1				1		2		
Rotterdam	Jan. 19	390,760	131				1		1	1	1		
Do	Jan. 26	390,760	151						1	1			
Sagua la Grande	do	25,000	12										
St. John, N. B.	Feb. 2	40,789	4	2									
St. Petersburg	Jan. 5	1,500,000	833	134			2		24	31	28	42	3
Do	Jan. 12	1,500,000	915	163			1		28	34	27	33	9
St. Stephen, N. B.	Feb. 2	2,840	0										
Salford	Jan. 19	236,670	92	7						1	2	1	2
San Felix de Guixols	do	11,096	5	1					1				
Santa Cruz de Tenerife	do	46,000	21	2					7				
Santander	Jan. 20	53,574	42										
Sheffield	Jan. 12	440,000	175						1	3	1	9	2
Do	Jan. 19	440,000	145						1	3	2	2	2
Southampton	do	119,745	41	5									
Stockholm	Jan. 17	324,888	114	20							3		1
Tangiers	Jan. 19	45,000											
Tarragona	do	20,400	10	2									
Trapani	do	67,379	17										
Tuxpam	Jan. 22	13,000	10										
Utiila	Jan. 19	671	0										
Do	Jan. 26	671	0										
Veracruz	Jan. 19	32,000	31	7									
Do	Jan. 26	32,000	27	6									
Victoria	Dec. 8	25,000	2										
Do	Dec. 15	25,000	10										
Do	Dec. 22	25,000	4										
Do	Dec. 29	25,000	4										
Vienna	Jan. 12	1,958,323	676	112						3	9	17	3
Do	Jan. 19	1,958,323	724	117					4	8	11	13	6
Windsor	Feb. 2	3,000	1										
Winnipeg	Jan. 26	101,000	13	1						1			
Zurich	Jan. 12	174,000	57	11								1	
Do	Jan. 19	174,000	39	6									1

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,

Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.



